

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| PER MONTH | \$1.00 |
| PER YEAR | \$10.00 |
| PER YEAR, FOREIGN | \$12.00 |

—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

FRIDAY MARCH 22

SAMPSON'S BAD BREAK.

Admiral Sampson, who, by the way, is a good deal of a pig, has got himself into no water by making the following statement: "In an application in behalf of the late General Morgan, for promotion to the grade of Ensign."

It is certainly hoped, however, that the Secretary will take advantage of the authority which I understand is to be granted him to appoint a certain number of warrant officers to the grade of Ensign.

While it is true that these men are selected from a large class of men of very unusual ability, which distinguishes them as perhaps the professional equals of their officers as far as their technical education stands, it is also true that they are recruited from a class of men who have not had the social advantages that are a requisite for a commissioned officer.

Once they are commissioned they will have the same social standing as other officers, and no distinction properly could be made in extending general invitations. The consequences that would arise from their acceptance might not redound to the credit of the navy or the country.

I do not mean to detract from the sterling worth of the warrant officers of the navy; I merely mean to suggest to the department that, unfortunately for them, they have been deprived of certain natural advantages, and in consequence their proper place is that of leading men among the crew, and not as representatives of the country in the wardroom and stateroom.

According to Sampson, the Navy wants social favorites more than it does fighters, a rule that might have deprived the service in its earlier days of men who made the annals of the American war marine illustrious. Admiral Sampson's rule is not new, however. It was in force among the French about one hundred years ago and that accounted for the uniform defeats of the French ships by those of the English.

It is pointed out by the Springfield Republican that Sampson's snobbish stand is the more inexplicable because of his own origin. "Born of poor parents—his father was a day laborer and he himself was forced to aid, temporarily, in the support of his family, he is frequently from one farm house to another in Wayne county, N. Y., in splitting and piling wood and in similar homely tasks—it is those of the very environments from which he is sprung that he would now deny the chance of advancement, not on the ground of insufficient training, but merely because of lack of social polish. There are, perhaps, two sides to this question of making commissioned officers out of enlisted men, when it is considered solely with a view to their technical fitness, though we have before stated our belief that the proposed move will work only to the good of the service. But the proposition that such promotion should not be granted because a gunner wants the necessary social qualifications is un-American and absolutely indefensible."

However, Gunner Morgan, on the social side, is in good American company. There was a rallsplitter once on the Sangamon; there was a tanner once at Galena.

PLANTATION LABOR.

So far the Porto Ricans have done very well in the cane fields, the strike lately reported having been mainly due, as would appear from the stories told, to the brutality of a luna. Elsewhere we hear that these people are happy and industrious, and that their presence has had a good effect upon the Japanese. The Asiatics see that the planters are not wholly at their mercy, and so they try, better than they did before, to hold their jobs.

If, on longer trial, the Porto Ricans show that they are to be depended on, we hope the planters will draw upon them to the exclusion of the classes of Americans, white and black, which have lately been imported. The Advertiser is strongly in favor of building up an American middle-class citizenship here, but the thing cannot be done with men of the kind lately brought from Massachusetts and Tennessee under agreement to labor in the fields. A generous land law, attracting actual homesteaders and increasing the area of small cultivated farms, is the device to use—not one which catches boboys only and taxes both the charitable and the police facilities of Hawaii in the end.

The more men like those lately in evidence on Honolulu's lumber piles, the worse for the general good. The more men like those constituting the Wahiawa colony the better. And as for plantation labor the worthy class of Porto Ricans, as we are given to understand their characteristics by men who are now employing them, promise to provide it, and to safeguard it as no other working class has done since the repeal of the Hawaiian contract laws.

A bill to license Kahuna is another consummate flower of Home Rule statesmanship. The Kahuna, as we hasten to explain to the strangers within our gates, and incidentally to official readers at Washington, is a witch doctor; and a leading Wilcox man in the Legislature, who is heartily in favor of the bill, claims to be one of them. We cannot say how soon the Legislature will legalize the ancient and accepted rite of paying pounds to death, but it may be that the Kahuna will infallibly die.

If the Supreme Court intends to quash A. B. Humphreys on all his indictments it will have little time for anything else.

It is a wise legislator who buys his own meal ticket.

It takes a white renegade to lead a native Legislature soonest to the brink of the political fall.

If the Legislature would stop talking and extend the fire limits in Chinatown much might be forgiven.

Since Pettigrew retired from the Senate he has increased public respect for the Western legislators who refused to send him back.

The Paradise of the Pacific is out in attractive form and ought to find eager purchasers among the Shriners as well as among the residents of these islands.

Good for Governor Dole and Secretary Cooper. It is safe to say that neither will permit the dignity of his office to be made a football for the Limekiln Club.

When the Grand Jury meets again the man whose duty it is to pay for the legislative lunches at Nolte's restaurant may have a chance to explain where he gets the money and what is expected for it in return.

So the House wants copies of all the written transactions between Dole and McKinley during the transition period. Well, well! We wonder that it did not demand them of the President himself and then sue him for failure to provide.

The Donau has gone away leaving a pleasant impression behind her. Officers and men were of a type that did credit to the marine service of their country. There are ships-of-war our people are glad to see out-bound for good and all, but the Donau and her gallant company will always be welcomed on the returning course.

It used to be easy enough before Grand Jury times for venal legislators to accept bribes and go good free. But the eye of the law is now on the commercial statesmen and some of them, who think their tracks have been covered, may be treated to an uncomfortable surprise later on. The Grand Jury has eagle eyes and its hand is firm on the collar.

Oahu has done its best to please the visiting Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Now the Island of Hawaii, where Madame Pele resides, ought to see what kind of an entertainment it can produce. An eruption of hot sands or a rope descent into the crater would be quite the thing for the mysterious sight-seers now among us.

The Navy Department has dropped the Marconi system of telegraphing and will try and develop a better one of its own. Probably a little Yankee ingenuity applied to the now-discovered principle will vastly improve it. Wireless telegraphy has doubtless come to stay, but like most inventions its first state is usually much worse than its last.

Celso Caesar Moreno is dead and gone. He was a public character and to the careers of such the admonition, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," may not apply. The man who makes a public record must be judged by it after death and any attempt to gloss it over distorts and confuses history. The truth about Moreno is that he was a piratical adventurer ashore, a revolutionist wherever revolution might be made to pay, a man reputed to have stood at the side of Nana Sahib during the awful massacre of Cawnpore and one who is known to have handed the torch and dagger to the natives of Sumatra. Moreno made a dupe of poor Kalakaua, but thanks to the sturdy "missionaries" of Hawaii the land set rid of him as it usually does of disturbers of his type.

The death of ex-President Harrison removes an American of the highest type. One of his ancestors signed the Declaration of Independence; his grandfather was President of the United States; he in turn was President after having served his country well as citizen, lawyer, soldier and Senator from Indiana. The culture of universities and of travel was his and his mind, naturally large and fine, easily grasped with great questions of statesmanship. It may be said of him that he was nearer to the keenly-tempered European type of public man than most others of his time. His last days were spent in an academic opposition to the idea of carrying our flag beyond the seas, although, while President, he was supposed to favor the annexation of Hawaii. That he changed his mind about the general policy of expansion shows that the rigidity of age did not touch his active and far-reaching intellect.

The Home Rule legislators cannot charge to their inexperience alone the plight in which they have involved themselves at Washington through their expulsion from the House of Representatives. Secretary Cooper, who was there in pursuance of his duty under the Organic Act to make an official record of the proceedings, their inexperience counted for much and their credulity for more. Instead of going to impartial lawyers for advice, or better yet, awaiting a decision from the President through the Secretary of the Interior, they permitted outside political demagogues to mislead them and also took for granted all that their own inconsequential leaders said. The result is now before them. They find their intelligence discredited at Washington, and learn in quite abrupt official phrase that the rules for taking down the proceedings of the House are to be fixed, not by them but by the Territorial authorities. For their sakes we trust that they will learn something by their harsh experience, just as Robert Wilcox has done at Washington by his, and get over their delusion that the Government will take their side in foolish fights with the Territorial authorities or that it has decided upon them to "run" this country in defiance of its best interests. Hawaiian self-government is not an accomplished fact; it is still an ideal and unless the Home Rule party conducts the Legislature with propriety they may never get the chance to shed another one.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON DEAD.

(Continued from Page 1.)

listeners bending over him could hear words of pity for the dying farmer republic.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—The same atmosphere of quiet that has characterized the Harrison home since the death of General Harrison prevailed today. The arrangements for the funeral progressed rapidly and there was no unusual array of relatives and friends, but for all this there was little unusual stir or commotion.

Mrs. Harrison saw all the messages and letters of sympathy which arrived during the night and in early hours of the day. She was consulted and expressed her wishes in regard to the arrangements for the funeral and for the entertainment of the relatives who would be here for the occasion. She received no callers, however, except one or two of her most intimate friends. With her constantly in her friend from New York, Mrs. Caroline B. Stroud.

Chapin C. Foster and S. B. Miller, who arrived last night with the body of the General, the sculptor, took a plaster cast of the features and head of the General and the undertakers then took charge and prepared the body for the coffin.

This afternoon the coffin will be removed downstairs into the front parlor, where it will be taken to the Capitol tomorrow at noon to lie in state. So many flowers have been received at the Harrison home that a single room will not hold half of them, and these beautiful tributes to the memory of the General continue to come in great quantities and the air throughout the house is heavy with their odor.

President McKinley, who will arrive Sunday morning, will be the guest of Governor and Mrs. Durbin.

Arrangements for the military display tomorrow have been completed, and before daylight the troops of the Indiana National Guard, all of which have been called out, will begin to arrive. All will be here at 10 o'clock, and an hour later will march to the Harrison home to the State House, where it will lie in state until Saturday night.

The funeral services Sunday will be in charge of the family and will be unostentatious.

Senator Fairbanks is here and Senator Beveridge will arrive tonight. Nearly all the Indiana Congressmen will be here and distinguished men from all over the country are expected to be in attendance.

The business houses in the city are today draped in mourning. All flags remain at half-mast. From noon until 2 o'clock tomorrow business will be discontinued.

John W. Foster, who was Secretary of State in General Harrison's Cabinet, is here today, having arrived from California, and will reach the city tomorrow. It was hoped that he would be able to come and officiate as one of the honorary pallbearers. Senator S. B. Ekins, who was Secretary of War under the Harrison administration, also telegraphed today that on account of Mrs. Ekins' illness he may not be able to come for the funeral. He was also expected to be one of the honorary pallbearers.

The list of honorary and active pallbearers for the funeral of General Harrison has not been completed as yet, and until an accurate and complete list can be made, there will be no public announcement in regard to the matter. It is known, however, that all of the members of General Harrison's Cabinet who can attend the funeral will be asked to officiate as honorary pallbearers. Among the names are General John W. Noble of St. Louis, ex-Secretary of the Navy, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster, ex-Postmaster General John W. Wamaker of Philadelphia, and ex-Secretary of the Interior General John M. Noble of St. Louis. General Noble, who they will be here for the funeral, and they, together with ex-Attorney General W. H. Miller of this city, will be the honorary pallbearers. The active pallbearers will all be Indianapolis men who were intimate friends of the General.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 15.—Governor Nash and party will leave for Indianapolis tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock to attend the funeral of General Harrison. The party will include Attorney General Shields, Supreme Court Judge Shaw, Spear and Davis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—The first fifteen minutes in the public schools today were devoted to suitable talks by the teachers on the life and public services of General Harrison, by recommendation of the school superintendent. In many of the schools the address that General Harrison made to the school children of Terre Haute, when they visited the State House February 3, was read.

A letter was sent by the Superintendent to the principals and teachers, briefly calling attention to those qualities of General Harrison's life which made him respected for honesty and integrity. The flags on the schools, as well as on all other public buildings, will be at half-mast until the funeral.

HERESA THERE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

would work damage to the islands which would mean hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The good fortune of the islands in having carried through the payment of the bonds and their interest at this time, instead of the necessity of waiting for a longer period, as has been the case in many other matters of like import, indicates the way in which the people here look upon the Hawaiian legislation. There is a favorable feeling all the time, and the coinage bill will be enacted as soon as Congress shall reassemble in the fall. Then there will be made provision for the taking up of the coin and currency at some fixed value for the provision now in the revised statutes that customs receipts shall be sent to the nearest sub-treasury for deposit, but may go into the depository, making the bill as proposed the first time necessary.

Should there be a refusal to take the money at par, and should there, in consequence, result any transactions at a reduced basis, the result would be that when the matter comes before Congress again, the coinage would be redeemed at the lowest figure.

MAKING READY TO PAY BONDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The Treasury Department is making ready for the payment of the Hawaiian Republic's bonds, and it is expected that immediately upon the opening of the new fiscal year, when the money is available, there will be shipped to the islands the cash to pay the securities held there. The bonds held in London, it is said, will be advertised, so they may be taken immediately at the closing of the period, which is December 1st, of the present year.

The Treasury Department has referred to Collector Stackable the request for the bill which was passed at the close of the session providing for the creation of sub-treasuries. The communication goes forward on this steamer. The department will not give out the names of the places which it is intended to open for the business, but it is learned that there is one on Kauai, and one on the other side of Maui from the present port. There may be power given to Stackable to create the ports at once and send deputies to the places to give up the business.

The publication in the Advertiser calling attention to the presence of Kauai of mysterious British-American schooners, has aroused the Treasury Department, and an effort is being made to get one of the revenue cutters sent there for service until the Congress shall provide for a new vessel for continuous service in those waters. In case this can be done it is the intention to patrol the waters all the year round for smugglers.

A CLOSING REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Seldom has such success been achieved in so short a time as the Hawaiian legislation at the short session of the fifty-sixth Congress, which has just closed. The two bills which were passed, and the provision in the sundry bill for the securing of revenue cutters for the islands, are of the highest importance to the islands. While these do not involve distinct appropriations, which will go to the public funds in the islands, the latter provision will take from the Treasury \$44,478,385.17. The other legislation is entirely beneficial to the islands, but involves no increased expense.

Perhaps the most important of all the measures which have been put before the islands, and which the Secretary of the Treasury to name at will certain supports of entry. The importance of this may be gathered from the fact that one of the hardest jobs the legislator has is to secure the passage of a bill of entry bill. Congress is suspicious of anything which looks like multiplication of public servants in some particular locality. This bill takes the hands of Congress off the Territory of Hawaii, as regards the matter of entry. It is, in fact, the province of Secretary Gage to name a port on each island as a sub-port of entry, and in addition, to place these sub-ports in immediate conjunction, something which Congress would permit to be done by direct legislation. Ostensibly, the bill was proposed for the purpose of permitting Kauai and perhaps the Kau regions to have sub-ports as demanded by commerce. In reality, the result may be that on Kauai there will be other discharging ports than Lahaina.

The provision which permits the deposit in the local depository of receipts from customs, was one which was much demanded, and yet, which nearly escaped attention. In his annual report the Secretary of the Treasury called attention to the operation of section 5153 of the Revised Statutes. Under this all moneys collected from customs revenues must be deposited as originally taken in with the nearest sub-treasury of the United States. This was all right when the country consisted only of itself. But now the country consists of itself and several fragmental additions. With Hawaii, Porto Rico and Alaska collecting moneys, it is a matter of necessity that the nearest sub-treasury, the contingent expenses resultant upon the operations of this section are quite heavy. From Porto Rico the customs moneys are sent to New York by transport at very slight cost, but from Alaska and Hawaii it is a matter of nearly one-half of one percent. This matter was called to the attention of the House committee on ways and means when Congress assembled in December, but that body was too busy with the war revenue bill to look after little matters like this. Within the last week, however, the House committee reported an amendment to section 5153, which leaves the regulation as to deposit with sub-treasuries in force except as to the insular possessions, where the deposit is authorized directly in the national depository. This will prevent the draining out of Hawaii of at least a million dollars during the year of the United States holding the custom house.

The matter of payment of bonds was one to which the United States was pledged by the annexation resolution, but in this year of inordinately large appropriations there was a danger that economy might prevent the incorporation of the paragraph in the Hawaiian civil bill. Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, has been kept very well informed as to the condition of affairs in the islands, and realizing that the spirit of good faith demanded the immediate payment of these bonds, put in the clause which was allowed to remain, the only change being that the Senate added nearly \$4,000 for the payment of interest.

This much the islands get, but the story of things sought which could not be gained is a much longer one, though perhaps of more interesting character. The list of those in the bill for the redemption of the silver coinage and currency. This was of vital importance, and was advocated in letters from all the banks and principal business men of the islands. The bill was explained to the former letter, which the bill failed to believe that the

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the niece of Frank Fay, 108 N. St., South Boston, Mass., who stated that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six or seven years, with no appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and heartburn. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse but buy a bottle today.

It would have passed but for the unfortunate mis-statement of the delegate, that gold was still at a heavy premium over silver in Hawaii. The inevitable result was a rattling skirmish between the gold and silver men. Hill, of Connecticut, a banker of experience, and the House committee on banking and currency, declared that the battle for the gold standard had twice been fought and both times won, and that no compromise would be made with the silver men. The House of Representatives, however, had nothing but the redemption of Hawaiian silver in American silver, and the bill failed. Chairman Knox, of the Territories committee of the House, for whom there was little in making the general battle for Hawaii, but it was a good fight all through. He called up the bill twice, only to meet defeat, and stood ready to make a third trial until he saw, all too plainly, that it was a matter beyond hope, when he agreed to give up the fight. His concession, with confidence that he will win the next time. An effort was made to have an appropriation of \$100,000 of this silver put into the general deficiency appropriation bill, but Senator McCook, chairman of the committee of the upper house on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico would not hear of such a surrender after the Senate had passed the coinage bill, and without doubt, even had the bill been forced in this shape, it would have gone out of the point of order as new legislation.

The Pacific cable bill, which it was thought might be put on the sundry civil, was palpably open to this point of order, as was the attempt to engraft the Nicaragua Canal bill. The endeavor to secure an appropriation for a revenue cutter, for the taking over of the lighthouse establishment, for public buildings, for fisheries investigation, and for land investigation, failed to arouse sufficient interest to force them through. The provision in the agricultural bill for the experiment station was good enough to be kept, and that establishment will be pressed to completion at once.

So much for measures. This as to men. Delegate Robert W. Wilcox arrived after the session had commenced, but got to work immediately. He devoted much of his time to an endeavor which proved vain to secure consent for an agreement for a vote in the House on the cable measure. The speaker was not ready for such action at this time, and the battle must be waged at a later day. Mr. Wilcox also had the revenue cutter amendment offered in the Senate by Senator Culom, who would have pushed it through if not for the fact that the bill was so large, and the chairman of the appropriation committee of both houses had tacitly agreed upon the amount of new work to be authorized both in that service and in the lighthouse establishment. Mr. Wilcox has proved a hard worker in that he has made himself familiar with the executive departments, their methods and his connections with them. He has sent to the islands masses of information containing in general publications, and has done very much to make his people familiar with what the government is doing for them. His secretary, Kalakaua, has been constantly engaged in this work, and may be seen every day visiting some department, and giving information requested by letter, or familiarizing himself with what should be done. Mr. Wilcox, of course, was much worried over the protest involving his seat, and this took much of his attention, and the assistance of Congressman Robinson, of Indiana, a member of the House committee on Territories, a man who did much in the framing of the organic law, and whose skill was seen in his handling of the Wilcox end of the case. Mr. Wilcox, perhaps, was not so fortunate in some others of his friends. Some of his advisers persuaded him to make a fight against the confirmation of Mr. Gear, but he abandoned this upon realizing that he could not prevent a favorable report, at least, from the committee, although he had friends in the Senate, such as Senator Sullivan, of Mississippi, who would have seen that no confirmation could be placed on the bill. Mr. Wilcox might lose his present good standing at the White House should he keep up this fight without better grounds than he had to offer at first, for the impression certainly obtained that his opposition to Gear was founded more on a desire for revenge upon the attorney who opposed him, than from general grounds of unfitness of the candidate. Altogether, there obtains an impression that Wilcox will grow to be a man who will be of much service to his constituency.

The representative of the business interests, Attorney William Haywood, offers a hard proposition to analyze. Mr. Haywood worked in entire harmony with the delegate, and that he worked hard is shown by the fact that he won three out of four of the propositions for which he battled before Congress. It must be said of the counsel for the Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce that he is thoroughly capable of keeping his own counsel, as well as that of his clients. He worked directly with the chairman of the committee before which these bills were to come, talked nothing about what he was trying to do, but discreetly warded off any possible opposition by securing the interest of the men who could be of service to him before anyone else knew his aims. Mr. Haywood is a trained diplomat. Years of service at the State Department made him absolutely familiar with methods, and he has proved himself a not less successful in the legislature. What he has done in the interest of his clients at the departments I do not know, no one will know until the results speak for themselves. The speaker, the prominent services which he has rendered to the legislature, and the fact that he has been a member of the House for many years, would lead to the opinion that

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. A. DICKET, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 764, Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

J. JACKSON & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

A. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

J. EUSTACE.—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 212 King St., Tel. 118. Family, planter and ships' stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Corner King and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

he has secured everything he went after at the other end of the avenue. Legislators are but human, great projects are advocated about the mahogany more successfully than in the committee room or on the floor. It is the gossip that the dinner given by the attorney for the Hawaiian business interests is always well attended, and perhaps the one function at which Mr. Haywood entertained the leading men of the houses at the exclusive Metropolitan Club in January, may have had much to do with subsequent legislative victories. E. M. BOYD.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Dr. Raymond is absent on Maui. Monday will be Shriners' night at the Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dowsett are visiting on Maui.

W. C. Weedon, T. McCants Stewart, and George Wright have gone to Maui, a magic lantern entertainment was given the other evening for the benefit of the Waioliu Church.

The erection of the poles for the rapid transit system has been begun on King street.

The quarantine launch Oahu moves to the Channel wharf today, where she will be stationed in future.

The steamship Moana is to take the place of the Warrimoo on the return trip from the Colonies next month.

Senator Achi is suing the Kapitolan Estate to compel it to affix the legal stamps to his deed of the \$300,000 tract he has bought at Kalia.

Carl C. Rhodes, a clerk in the office of W. G. Irwin & Co., and Miss Clara McCarthy, were married Monday afternoon at the Catholic Cathedral.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Morrison expect to leave for the Coast on the Mariposa on the 27th instant. They are at present stopping at the Moana Hotel.

A native paper states that Home Rule prayer meetings are held every Sunday to "beseech heavenly guidance for Delegate Wilcox at Washington."

F. J. Cross has been elected president of the Wireless Telegraph Company, vice William R. Castle, resigned, and C. J. Hutchins becomes vice president.

A. B. Scrimgeour, the expert employed by the joint finance committees, reports that the accounts of the government are in better shape than ever before.

Mrs. F. B. McStocker and daughter, Julia, are expected next Saturday on the King from H. Mrs. McStocker will soon leave for the Mainland to place her daughter in school.

Many of the Shriners are to leave on the Zealandia, which is booked to sail on Wednesday, March 27. A number must return at that time, instead of waiting for the Ventura, ten days later.

James N. K. Keola, captain, and George Cummings, second lieutenant, of Company I, N. G. H., at Wailuku, have successfully passed their examinations, and have received their commissions from the Governor.

The Oceanic steamship Zealandia is expected to arrive the first thing this morning from Port Los Angeles with over five hundred passengers to work on the plantations.

Rev. Mr. Stuntz, en route to the Orient, was formerly pastor of a Methodist church at Mount Vernon, Iowa. He will take charge of the Methodist church work in the Philippines.

Miss Ardella Mills, daughter of Hon. William H. Mills, a prominent official of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, who is visiting Honolulu, will sing at Central Union Church Sunday morning.

At the literary social last night in Central Union Church, an interesting and entertaining program was given. A large number of young folks were in attendance, and the affair was a very enjoyable one.

Professor Cook received word yesterday from Pinehurst, North Carolina, of the death of his only daughter, May Cook Sharp. It was quite a shock to him, as he had been aware of her illness, which was only of a week's duration.

T. B. Richards has resigned his position of superintendent of livery for the Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd., which he has held for some time. Mr. Richards will take a short vacation, after which he will go into business again.

Habitual Drunkards' Bill.

LONDON, March 14.—In the House of Lords today Lord Salisbury warmly supported the Bishop of Winchester's habitual drunkards bill. He said he was entirely in sympathy with the measure, which fixes higher penalties than in the case of simple drunkenness, especially in the case of a person drunk when in charge of a child.

The bill provides that habitual drunkenness should be treated as persistent cruelty and entitle a wife to divorce.

The sale of liquor to inebriates is forbidden. Lord Salisbury said he hoped that he or the Government might succeed in passing the bill. What was ordinarily called temperance legislation was diminishing the power of obtaining intoxicants. This class of legislation was directed against persons guilty of intemperance, but it also affected the large body, who were there by restricted in their natural liberty by the desire of legislators to deal with inebriates, which seemed to be unjust.

The bill was passed in its second reading.